

THE REBEL MADE AT FRANKLIN, SIMPSON COUNTY, ON MONDAY LAST, IS DESCRIBED BY THE NATHANIEL. AT ABOUT MIDNIGHT, MR. R. D. SALMONS, RAILROAD AND EXPRESS AGENT, WAS AWAKENED BY SOME PERSONS AT HIS DOOR INQUIRING FOR THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE, STATING THAT THEY BELONGED TO GEN. DUMONT'S STAFF, AND DESIRED AN IMPORTANT DESPATCH TO BOWLING GREEN. MR. R. D. SALMONS CALLED HIS SON (THE OPERATOR) AND ACCOMPANIED THEM TO THE OFFICE. SOON AS A LIGHT WAS STRUCK, MR. SALMONS DISCOVERED HIS VISITORS WITH PISTOLS PRESENTED AT HIM. THEY LOST NO TIME IN INFORMING HIM THAT, THOUGH DRESSING IN FEDERAL UNIFORM, THEY WERE CONFEDERATES, AND THAT THE OBJECT OF THEIR VISIT TO FRANKLIN WAS TO TAKE POSSESSION OF ALL THE GOVERNMENT STORES, EXPENSES AND VALUABLES. THEY REMOVED THE TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENTS, AND SEARCHED THE DEPOT. A FEW TRUNKS BELONGING TO MILITARY MEN WERE FOUND, OPENED, AND THEIR CONTENTS APPROPRIATED, THE REBELS PROFESSING ALL THE WHILE TO HAVE RESPECT FOR THE PROPERTY OF CIVILIANS. ONE TRUNK WHICH THEY OPENED BELONGED TO A LADY, AND THEY BEGAN, IN GREAT HASTE, TO MAKE A RELAYING CASE OF GOODS NOT MADE UP, AND DECLARING IT WOULD MAKE HIS WIFE A HANDSOME DRESS. THEY RELUCTANTLY OBEYED AN ORDER FROM THEIR COMMANDER TO LET THE TRUNK ALONE. THEY CARRIED OFF A SACK OF COFFEE, WHICH, FORTUNATELY, BELONGED TO A KENTUCKY REBEL. THEY WERE AS NOISLESS AS POSSIBLE IN THEIR MOVEMENTS, AND WERE ONLY HEARD BY THE SHAKING OF A BUSH WOULD STARTLE THEM TO MILITARY ALARM. AFTER GETTING THROUGH AT THE DEPOT, THEY DEEMED IT DISCREET NOT TO ATTEMPT ANY FURTHER PILLAGING IN THE TOWN. THREE MILES OUT, THEY STOLE THREE HORSES, AND WERE DRIVEN FROM A STABLE AT ANOTHER PLACE BY ONE MAN WHO FIRED THREE SHOTS AT THEM, AND CAUSED A GENERAL STAMPEDE. THERE WERE ABOUT TWENTY OF THEM, AND WERE UNDER THE COMMAND OF A FORMER CITIZEN OF FRANKLIN.

JEFFERSONVILLE TREASURY.—Business is better at present than it has been at any time within the past twenty years. The demand for dwelling-houses is unprecedented, and in every branch of business we are informed that the supply of labor is unequal to the demand. A great many stannous mines lately located there and others are constantly arriving. The coming city election, which takes place on the second Tuesday in May, seems to be the all-absorbing topic of conversation, and the interest manifested is very lively. The Jeffersonville Railroad, as usual, is doing a heavy business, and under management of its popular President, Wm. Cloud, it has added to its former excellent reputation. Dr. A. S. Crothers, the able and energetic Superintendent, leaves to-day for Minnesota, where he is going with a view to recruiting his health, which has been very much impaired by the arduous labor connected with his office.

The new Illinois battery, at present stationed here, has been a source of great annoyance to the citizens, on account of the reckless dissipation of some of its members. While the officers of the battery be kind as to rectify this matter, and they will confer great favor upon the good citizens of this little burg.

There is quite a number of large Government warehouses under full operation at this depot, and immense quantities of provisions are received and shipped daily. This branch of business alone gives an impetus to business that renders the place lively in its aspect. The amount of hauling between Louisville and this place is greater than ever before known.

The crop prospects in Clark county are very encouraging, and farmers are to enjoy the present indications very much. Quite extensive arrangements are being made by the mercantile community to meet the spring and summer business, which they confidently believe will repay them for their outlay.

Gen. Wilcox, who is now in command at Lexington, was sermoaded a few evenings since. The Observer says the General, being kindly called for, appeared and made a brief but most impressive and eloquent speech in acknowledgment of the compliment. His remarks were received with enthusiastic cheer, as they deserved to be. He is a graceful, superb speaker, and as such impressed himself upon all who heard him. He speaks with the ease and fluency of a practiced orator, and his popular assemblages, and gave utterance to the most eloquent and patriotic sentiments, assuring the crowd that he had come here to discharge his whole duty, and at all hazards would do it in good faith. He had no sympathy with rebellion or those who favor it, and would see that the recent order of Gen. Burnside should be enforced. He had his purpose to crush out the rebellion, and would spare no means at his disposal to do it. Whatever of military skill or power he possessed should be devoted to accomplish that heavenly desired end. He spoke encouragingly of the prospects of the Union army, and told the Union men in his hearing to be of good cheer, for the cause was just, and the heavens will soon be dispersed. Those who were warring to break up our glorious Government cannot, said he, succeed in their wicked design. The General evidently is the right man in the right place. We only regret that all the Union men in Lexington could not have been present to hear his patriotic and eloquent address.

FROM MEMPHIS AND VICTORIA.—The operations of Col. Wilder at Lebanon, Carothers, Unionville, and Snow Hill, are very extensive, and reflect great credit upon that gallant officer. Wilder's expedition, to which the telegraph alluded a few days since, was one of the most brilliant of the campaign, he having captured all, 104 negroes, including eight officers, 164 negroes, \$8,000 worth of tobacco and cigars, paid for by the Confederacy only two days before; \$4,000 worth of spun yarn, about 80 tons of hay, 400 bushels of corn, and a large quantity of flour and meal.

The expedition was composed of the following regiments of mounted infantry: 11th Indiana, Col. Jordan; 72d Indiana, Major Carr; commanding; 98th Indiana, Col. Funkhouser. Besides the above, Col. Monroe had three regiments of infantry and one section of artillery, together with Cavalry, and "Jackass Battery." The citizens of that section said to be all Union, with but very few exceptions, and the rebels have taken everything from them.

Gen. Palmer's expedition also proved a total success, he having captured 60 rebels, 100 horses and mules, a large quantity of hay and tobacco. He has since been presented with a beautiful black charger by the members of his staff, in appreciation of his services. Capt. Tyfott, of the 23d Kentucky, was presented with a magnificent sword by the members of his company.

Among the distinguished arrivals at Murfreesboro last week we notice the name of Bishop Rosecrans, the brother of Gen. Rosecrans. Capt. Dunlap of the 34 Kentucky is commissioned Colonel of that regiment.

We regret to announce the capture of Col. Wood, of the 15th Indiana, and Col. Buell, of the 58th Indiana, by the rebels, near Lawrence, a few days since.

FLAX CULTURE.—At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, the subject under consideration was the culture and uses of flax. Mr. Stephen M. Allen gave a paper embracing a view of the culture and manufacture of the cotton, the earliest uses of the present time. The ancient Egyptians used it for clothing, and the processes by which they prepared it were similar to those which are now in use in many countries. The plant was carried from Egypt to Greece and Rome, and from the latter country to England, where it was very extensively cultivated, and the flax brought into various fabrics. On the settlement of America, flax was introduced, and for many years formed an important article in reference to the supply of clothing and fabrics for other purposes. The change from the use of flax to cotton in Europe was attended with difficulty, and was finally brought about by the use of machinery adapted to the spinning of short-stapled fibres, and from which articles could be more cheaply manufactured than fibres of long line.

This difference has given rise to the flax-spinning process, by which flax and hemp are prepared for spinning on such machinery as is usually employed for cotton. It is now a well-known fact, that the governments of England and France, to pacify the workers in flax, who were seriously injured by the substitution of cotton for flax, enacted laws providing that fabrics for which cotton was used should have linen yarns. Allusion was made to the early manufacture of linen goods at Londonderry, New Hampshire, which became so important that the manufacturers adopted a trade mark to protect themselves from injurious counterfeits. Flax cotton has been a subject of investigation for a hundred years, but most experiments to produce the desired article have failed. But the flax-spinning process, it was contended, is a perfect success resulting from the production of the flax-spinning process, which can be spun and woven on the machinery, ordinarily used for cotton and wool, with but little alteration. In the production of this article the whole process of the manufacture of flax and hemp has been changed. The gathering of the raw flax, the extraction of the woody matter from the stalk, as well as the dissolving of the gummy matter between the fibres, and the preparation for spinning and weaving, or coloring and bleaching, has no analogy with the manufacturing process of long-line flax for linen. The whole process is accomplished for less than one third the cost per pound of long-line flax, while the production of the flax-spinning process is much better than cotton. The whole process of manufacture is very simple. The flax or hemp straw is mown or cradled like grain, and is cured like hay, after which the seed is thrashed out in the ordinary way. It is then passed through the brake, which takes out fourteen hundred pounds of shives out of every two thousand pounds of straw, and the fibre is then steeped in the retort with warm water at different temperatures, which dissolves the gluten in the fibre, after which it is raised or washed before coming up to the boiling point. It is then dried and run through the stranding and cleaning machine, to be followed by carding, spinning, and weaving. The flax-spinning process is a great improvement, and it is to be hoped that it will be adopted by the flax-spinners of this country.

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FLAX CULTURE.—At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, the subject under consideration was the culture and uses of flax. Mr. Stephen M. Allen gave a paper embracing a view of the culture and manufacture of the cotton, the earliest uses of the present time. The ancient Egyptians used it for clothing, and the processes by which they prepared it were similar to those which are now in use in many countries. The plant was carried from Egypt to Greece and Rome, and from the latter country to England, where it was very extensively cultivated, and the flax brought into various fabrics. On the settlement of America, flax was introduced, and for many years formed an important article in reference to the supply of clothing and fabrics for other purposes. The change from the use of flax to cotton in Europe was attended with difficulty, and was finally brought about by the use of machinery adapted to the spinning of short-stapled fibres, and from which articles could be more cheaply manufactured than fibres of long line.

This difference has given rise to the flax-spinning process, by which flax and hemp are prepared for spinning on such machinery as is usually employed for cotton. It is now a well-known fact, that the governments of England and France, to pacify the workers in flax, who were seriously injured by the substitution of cotton for flax, enacted laws providing that fabrics for which cotton was used should have linen yarns. Allusion was made to the early manufacture of linen goods at Londonderry, New Hampshire, which became so important that the manufacturers adopted a trade mark to protect themselves from injurious counterfeits. Flax cotton has been a subject of investigation for a hundred years, but most experiments to produce the desired article have failed. But the flax-spinning process, it was contended, is a perfect success resulting from the production of the flax-spinning process, which can be spun and woven on the machinery, ordinarily used for cotton and wool, with but little alteration. In the production of this article the whole

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.
OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,
FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1863.

The money market has ruled steady this week. There is comparatively nothing doing in our market either in the way of buying or selling. The amount that has changed hands during the past two weeks is insignificant. There is no change in gold, and we quote it at yesterday's price, 52 1/2 cent premium buying and none selling. There are no sales of silver and demand none. We quote the buying price of silver at 37 3/4 cent. Demand notes buying at 50 1/2 cent. The bankers buy Kentucky notes at 50 1/2 cent and Indiana notes at 50 1/2 cent premium. We quote the notes of the three-fold backed Tennessee at 50 1/2 cent and do. Currency

Southern currency is quoted at from 35 to 45 per cent discount. Canadian currency sells at a premium of 40 per cent. Eastern exchange in demand at 1/4 to 1/2 per cent discount buying, and par per cent premium selling.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Flour is dull, with sales of 60 bbls at \$6.60, and of extra and family at \$6.50 to \$6.75. Sales of 2,000 bushels wheat at \$1.15 to \$1.20 for red and \$1.20 to \$1.25 for prime white, and market dull. We quote cereals at 70 to 75 cts for ear and shelled. Sales of

85c. Oats in demand at 70¢/5c from wagons. Barley at 1 25. Sales shipsheds at \$20 per ton, shorts at 17 and bran at \$14.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Old mess pork \$10@10 50, new 10 50@14, hams, bulk, 5@6 1/2c, smoked 8 1/2@9c, canned 9 1/2@10c; shoulders, bulk, 4 1/2c, smoked 5 1/2c; clear sides, bulk, 6 1/2c, smoked 7 1/2@7 1/4c; ribbed sides 7 1/2c in bulk, smoked 6 1/2c.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Fresh butter 28@30c. Eggs 24@46c.

CHICKEN—Sales of 95 boxes at 14 1/2@15c; 40 boxes at 14 1/2@15c.

GROCERIES.—Unchanged; sales sugar in bbls at 13½¢; yellow in bbls at 13½¢@14¢, crushed and refined sugar at 16½¢@17¢, a few barrels old New York molasses 55¢, and new at 70¢. Sales Rio coffee at 33¢@34¢.

POTATOES.—Sales from store at 2¢ 7⁄8¢@3 1⁄8¢ bbl. no sale yesterday of 50 bbls at 43¢.

ONIONS.—Sales from the country at 25 1⁄2¢@26 1⁄2¢ bbl.

COTTON YARNS, &c.—Yarns firm at 50¢@52¢ for No. 500. 7¢ quote candlewick at 41 1⁄2¢, and cotton twine at 12 1⁄2¢.

SHOES.—Sales of Cannelton bathing at 50c.
SHEETINGS.—Sales G. W. at 42c.
WHISKY.—Sales of 15bbls run at 43½¢.
FLAXSEED.—Firm at the mills at \$2 00 ¾ bushel.
LINED OIL.—Sales at \$1 65 ¾ gallon.
COTTON SEED.—\$2 50 ¾ bushel, retail.
DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches, \$2 75 ¾ bushel; apples, \$1 25 1 ½ ¾ bushel.
TOBACCO.—Sales 178 hhdts: 4 hhdts at \$8 @87 15, 11 at \$90 75, 45 at \$102 @106 75, 29 at \$111 @115, 75 at \$120 @125 25, 21 @123 75, 12 @128 75, 29 at \$140 @145, 14 at \$150 @155 25, 4 at \$160 75.

75, 4 at \$176 1/2 55, 4 at \$18 50 @ 18 75, 2 at \$19 @ 19 25, 2 @ 20 @ 20 50, 1 at \$21 75, 2 at \$22 @ 22 25, 1 at \$23 25, and 1 at \$24 75.

CINCINNATI, April 16, P. M.

Flour unchanged and dull, superfine being held at 65 @ 75, but buyers will not operate to any extent these rates.

Wheat dull and without nominal change. Corn—a old demand at 62 @ 66 in bulk, 73c in good demand and 1c higher, 68c in bulk, and 73c in bags. Rye steady at 95c. Barley unchanged.

Whisky 42 1/2c.

No change in provisions. Lard dull, and country
 aid at 95c. Bulk shoulders sold at 44c; hams at
 46c. Nothing done in side meats. Pork not inquired
 for. Hams in sugar pickle sold at 7c.
 and for sugar-cured hams at 10@10½c, and some
 have been made for August delivery at 11c.
 Groceries unchanged and quiet.
 No change in coin or exchange.

NEW YORK, April 16, P. M.

Cotton dull and heavy, with sales at 67c for middling
 lumps. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady.

Your dealer, with only a moderate business doing at
 75c for extra State, 87 @ 90 for extra round
 Ohio, and 87 @ 88 25 for trade brands, and market

Whisky dull and lower at 45¢@46c.
Wheat dull and heavy and scarcely anything doing.
Corn sales in the market made, deliverable in 30 days
on private terms. Corn less lower and less doing at 88c
½c for sound. Oats scarce and very firm at 57½c.
Wool dull and entirely nominal.
Rice dull and nominally unchanged. Coffee un-
changed, and no transactions of any moment reported.
Sugar dull at 13½¢ for New Orleans and 10½c for
Java. Molasses dull.
Pork dull and lower at \$13.50@13.62½ for old mess,
2 2/3¢@13.37½ for new do. \$11@13 for old and new time,
and \$15 2/3¢@15 2/5 for new prime. Mess beef

meat. Bacon sides in moderate request. Lard less active and unchanged. Money steady at 3/6; sterling exchange a little lower and the market very quiet at 166/167 for first half of the month. Gold rising and quiet, opening at 155/156, advancing 3/8 and closing dull at 156/157. Government stocks scarcely so firm; United States 5% of coupons 104 1/2. Erie, Chicago and Rock Island 104, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago 103 1/2, Chicago and North Western 103, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien 103 1/2. Chicago and Alton preferred 69, Alton and Terre Haute 33, Cleveland and Pittsburgh 70 1/2, Michigan Southern 60 1/2, Michigan Central 100 1/2, Alton and Terre

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One of the above steamers will leave for the above
city daily at 12 o'clock M.

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Sorghum, Straw, Panama, and Palm

Leaf Hats;
Infants' and Children's Straw Goods
in great variety;
Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Straw
Hats, latest style;
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R. & W. Fine Pistols;

Pranter's Fine Pistols;
 Double Shot Guns;
 Cartridges all sizes;
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Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters,
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50 dozen Lyon's Katharon;
50 do Barry's Tricopherous;
50 do Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup;
50 do Wood's Hair Restorative;
50 do Brown's Troches;
50 do Radway's Relief; for sale by
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BARREL COVERS—
50 dozen Barrel Covers,
Just received and for sale by
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